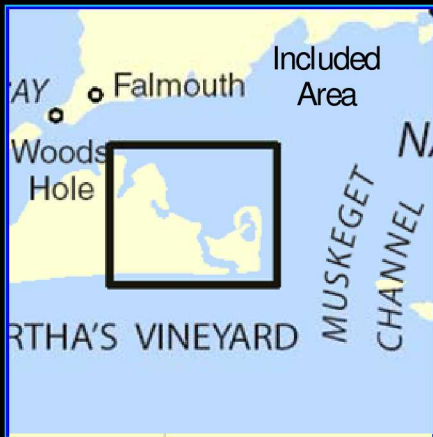


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

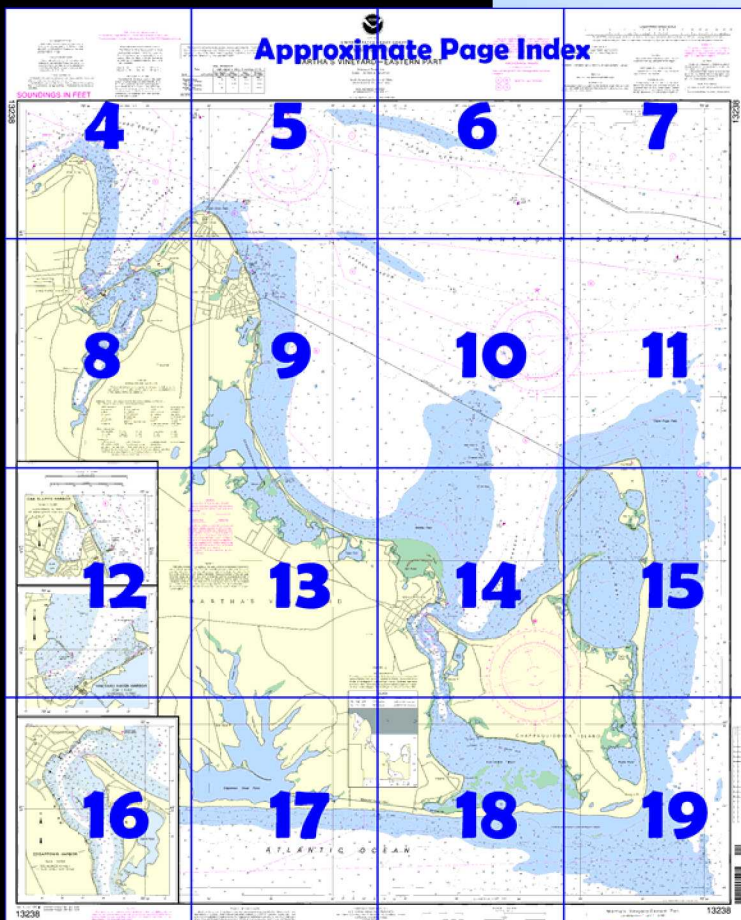
## Martha's Vineyard - Eastern Part

(NOAA Chart 13238)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

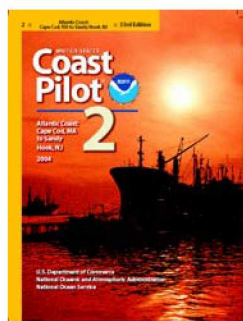
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 4 excerpts]**

(207) **Cape Poge Flats**, extending about 1.5 miles northeastward from Cape Poge, are marked at the northeast end by a bell buoy. The southerly edge of the white sector of West Chop Light is about 0.9 mile north of the buoy. Shoal water extends about 0.4 mile offshore westward and northwestward of Cape Poge. A buoy, 1 mile west-northwestward of Cape Poge Light, marks the western side of the shoal water.

(208) **Cape Poge Bay**, a lagoon of considerable size in the northern part of Chappaquiddick Island, is entered from Edgartown Harbor. The unmarked entrance is used mostly by local pleasure and fishing craft. In September 1981, it was reported that 4 feet could be carried through the entrance channel with local knowledge.

(209) **Edgartown Harbor**, on the eastern side of Martha's Vineyard and westward of Cape Poge, is divided into an outer and an inner harbor. The outer harbor is used principally as a harbor of refuge in southerly and easterly winds and as a night anchorage. At the head of the outer harbor, a narrow arm makes southward into Katama Bay, forming the inner harbor. The inner harbor affords good anchorage and is the approach to **Edgartown**, a fishing and resort town on the western shore. Many yachts and pleasure craft use the harbor during the summer.

(210) **Katama Bay**, used by local fishermen and small pleasure craft, is large and shallow. Extensive shoaling has been reported in the southerly end of the bay. A 4 mph **speed limit** is enforced in the bay.

(212) The buoyed channel through the outer harbor is free from dangers and has depths of 20 to 37 feet until nearly up to Edgartown Light. Near the light the channel narrows and makes a sharp bend westward, leading to the wharves at the town. In October 1986, depths of 16 feet could be carried from the outer harbor to off the town. Abreast the town, the channel narrows and has depths of 13 to 31 feet. The channel then curves southward to Katama Bay. It is bordered on the eastern side by Middle Ground. Depths of 15 to 31 feet are found for about 1.2 miles south of the town. The southern half of Katama Bay is full of shoals, and is subject to frequent changes. Also subject to change is the shoreline between the southern part of Katama Bay and the ocean.

(213) Anchorage with good shelter from easterly gales is found westward of Cape Poge on the eastern side of the outer harbor. In westerly and southerly gales vessels find shelter in the southern end of the outer harbor about 0.4 mile eastward or east-southeastward from Edgartown Light. In northerly or northeasterly gales vessels usually go to Woods Hole or Tarpaulin Cove for sheltered anchorage. Vessels should not anchor in the channel abreast the town where the bottom is hard sand, the channel narrow, and tidal currents strong. Southeast of the town, anchorage may be found south of Middle Ground in depths of 24 to 30 feet, sticky bottom.

(214) Small craft usually anchor in the **special anchorage** in the vicinity of Middle Ground.

(216) **Sturgeon Flats**, covered 2 to 18 feet, extend about 600 yards off the southeastern shore of the outer harbor between the narrow entrance to Cape Poge Bay and the entrance to the inner harbor.

(217) A sandbar is making off eastward from Edgartown Light. A buoy is on the eastern end of the shoal. Except for this shoal, the entrance to the inner harbor is not difficult to navigate. **Middle Ground**, in the inner harbor south of the town, has a least depth of 10 feet.

(221) **Fogs** are prevalent during the summer and at times appear without warning.

(223) The **harbormaster** has control of the anchorage of vessels in the harbor. He will usually be found at the Edgartown Yacht Club and can be contacted by radiotelephone on VHF-FM channel 16 or by telephone (508-627-4746). Copies of harbor regulations may be obtained from the harbormaster.

(224) The depth at the Town Wharf is 25 feet. Depths at the other wharves are about 11 feet. A marina, boatyard, and a yacht club are at Edgartown. The boatyard has a marine lift that can handle craft to 9 tons for hull and engine repairs and dry open or covered storage. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and moorings are available. Launch service to moored craft is available.

(226) **Sengekontacket Pond**, about midway between Edgartown and Oak Bluffs, has two entrances which are subject to shoaling. The southerly entrance is the main entrance and had a reported controlling depth of 10 feet in August 1981. There are no public landings in the pond, and it is used by local and fishing craft only. The south entrance is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a 13-foot span and a clearance of 5 feet. The fixed highway bridge over the north entrance also has a clearance of 5 feet.

(227) **Squash Meadow** is a shoal south of the main channel through Nantucket Sound and about 4 miles northwest of Cape Poge. The hard sand shoal has depths of 5 to 16 feet and is marked on its southeastern end by a bell buoy and on its western end by a buoy.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 4/07  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 24/07

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## Mercator Projection

Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 41°25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.55 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.40 MHz

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.414" northward and 1.893" eastward to agree with this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

## RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140 (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.



## GENERAL ANCHORAGES

## CAUTION

### BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME (LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Vineyard Haven (41°27'N/70°36'W)	1.9	1.8	0.1
Cape Poge (41°25'N/70°27'W)	2.4	2.3	0.1
Wasque Point (41°22'N/70°27'W)	1.2	1.1	---

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.  
(Jul 2007)

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

### Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy grey	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sn shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

### Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.









THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES — EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

# MARTHA'S VINEYARD - EASTERN PART

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 41°25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

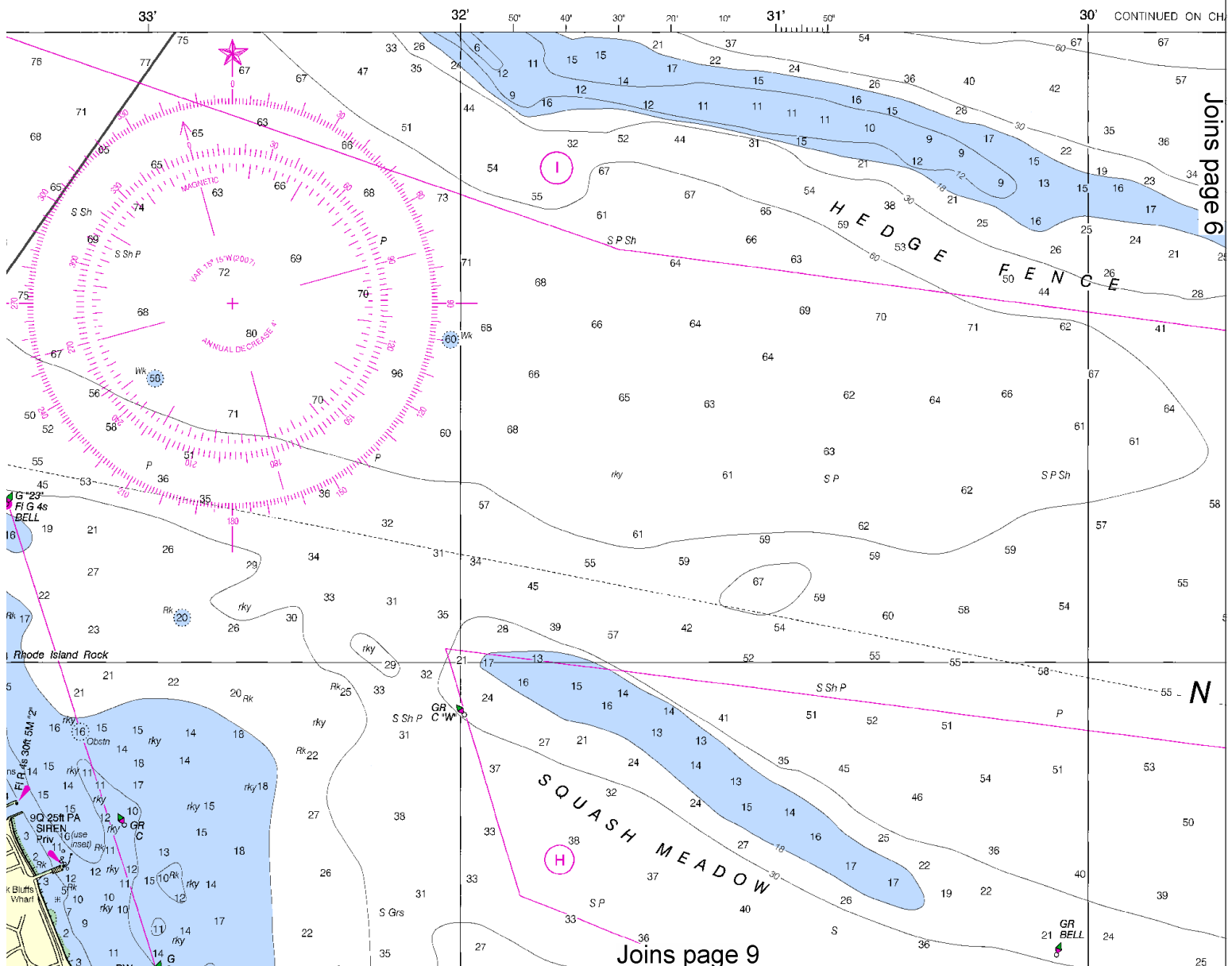
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 261, 1st Ed., Jul., 1963 KAPP 2102

igation. The National  
is, or comments for  
2), National Ocean

Datum of soundings (MLLW)	
Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet	feet
1.8	0.1
2.3	0.1
1.1	---

dition: Real-time water levels,  
les and currents. noaa.gov.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES — EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

# MARTHA'S VINEYARD - EASTERN PART

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 41°25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

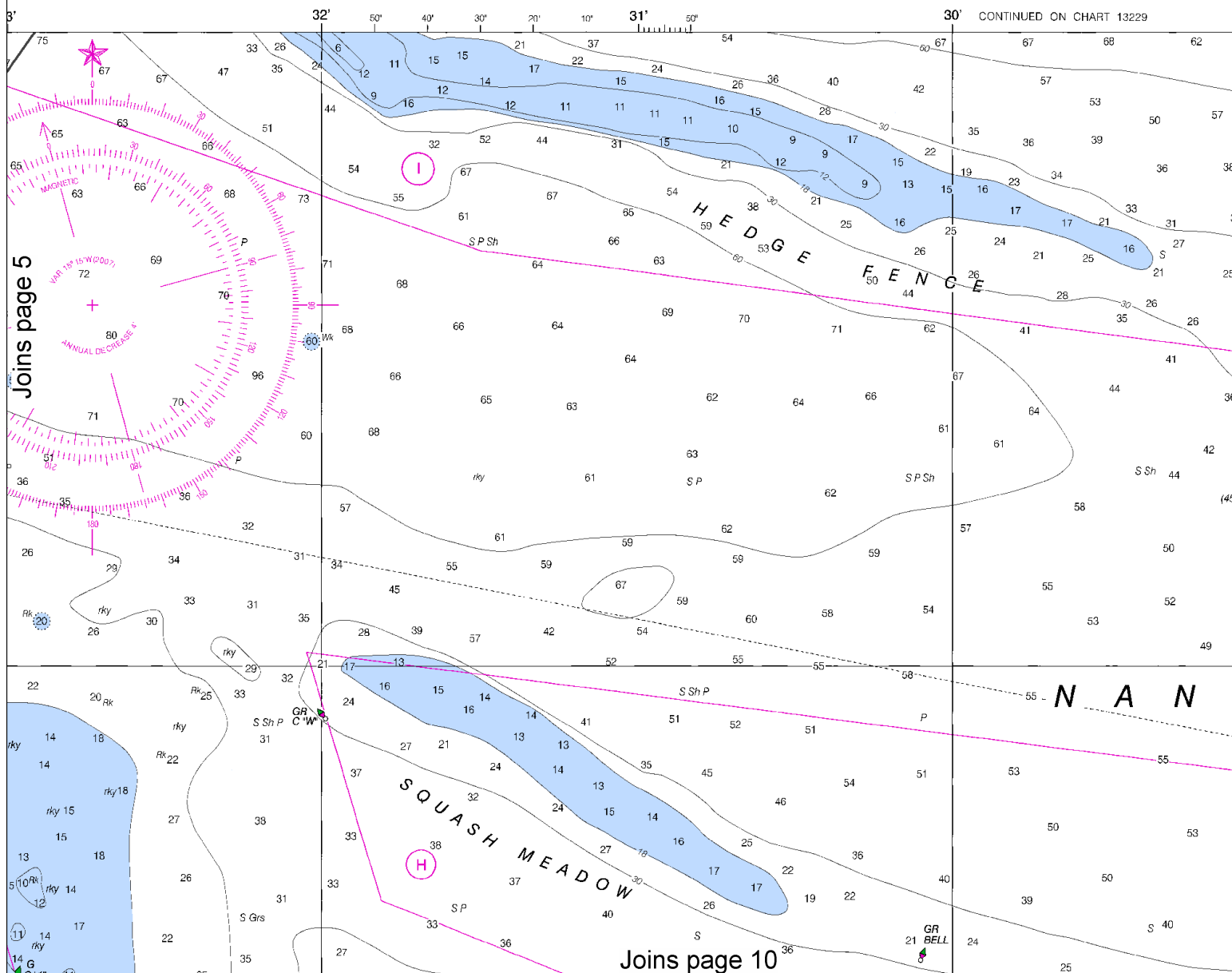
Formerly C&GS 261, 1st Ed., Jul., 1963: KAPP 2102

Navigation regt  
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Refer to chart

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11

Limits and designat  
in magenta.



6



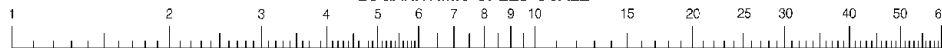
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



# LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

## NOTE A

Regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Regulations for Vessels. Information concerning regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Boston, MA.

## ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140 (see note A)

Boundaries of anchorage areas are shown

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

## RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Office as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

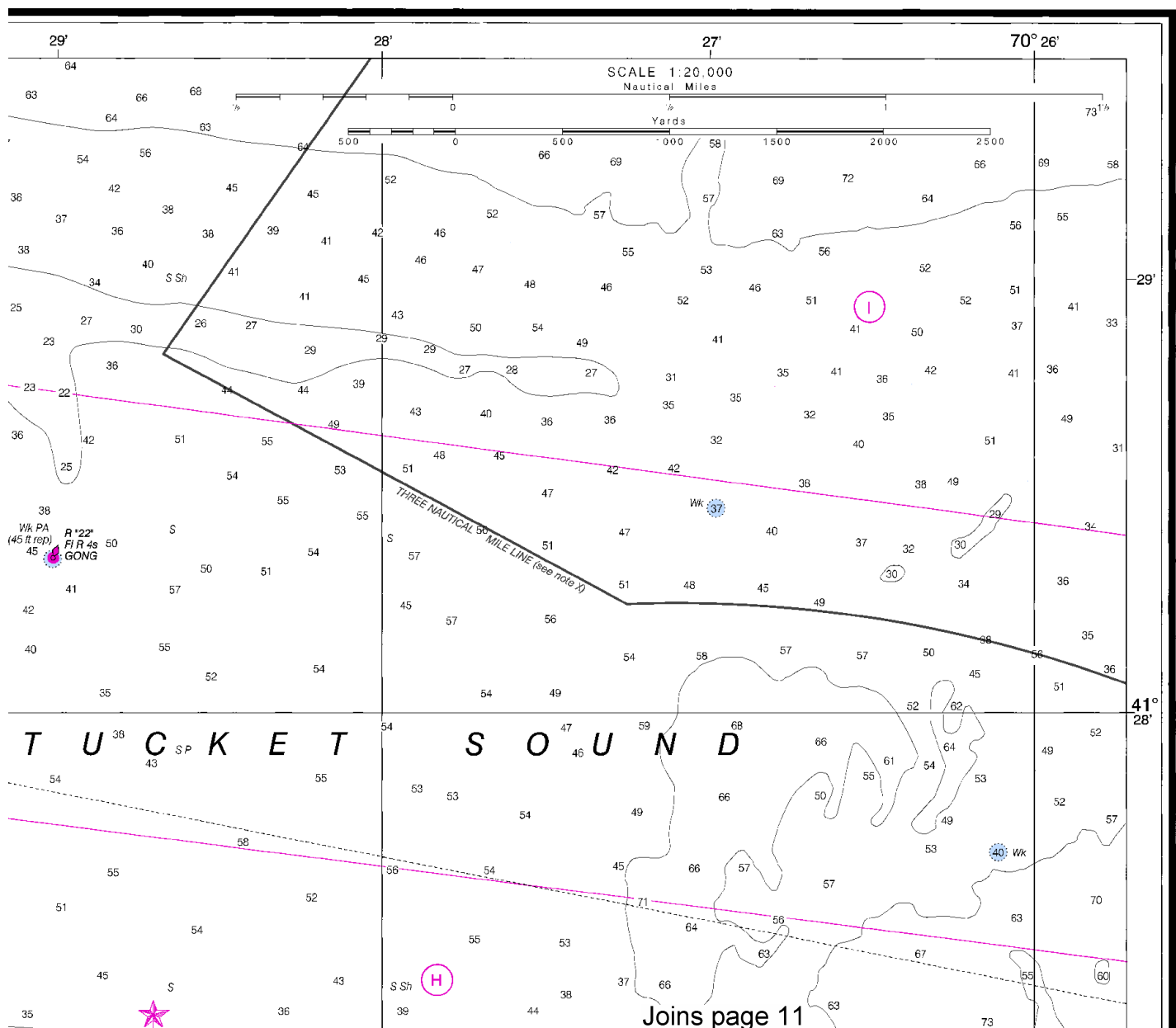
## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

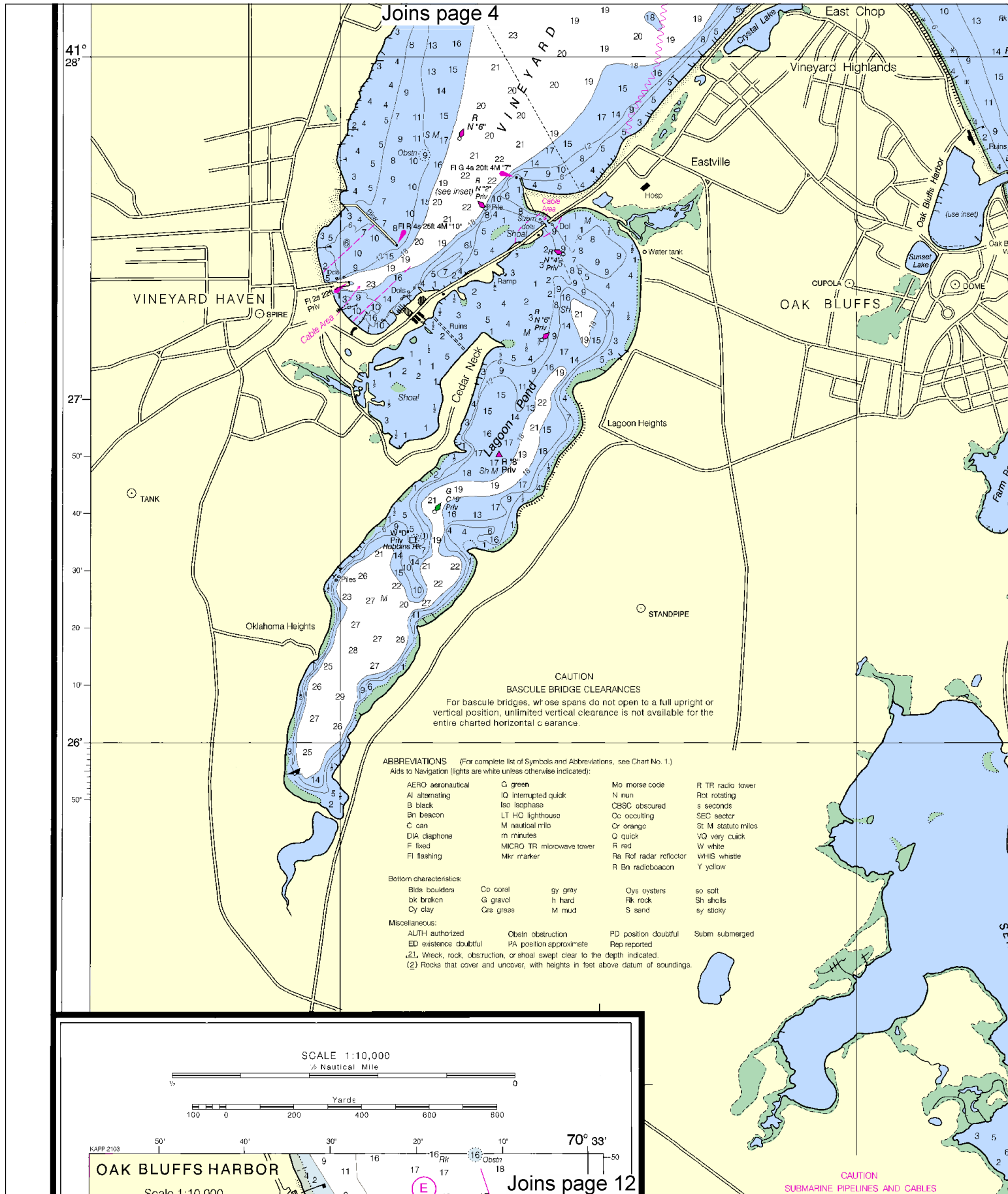


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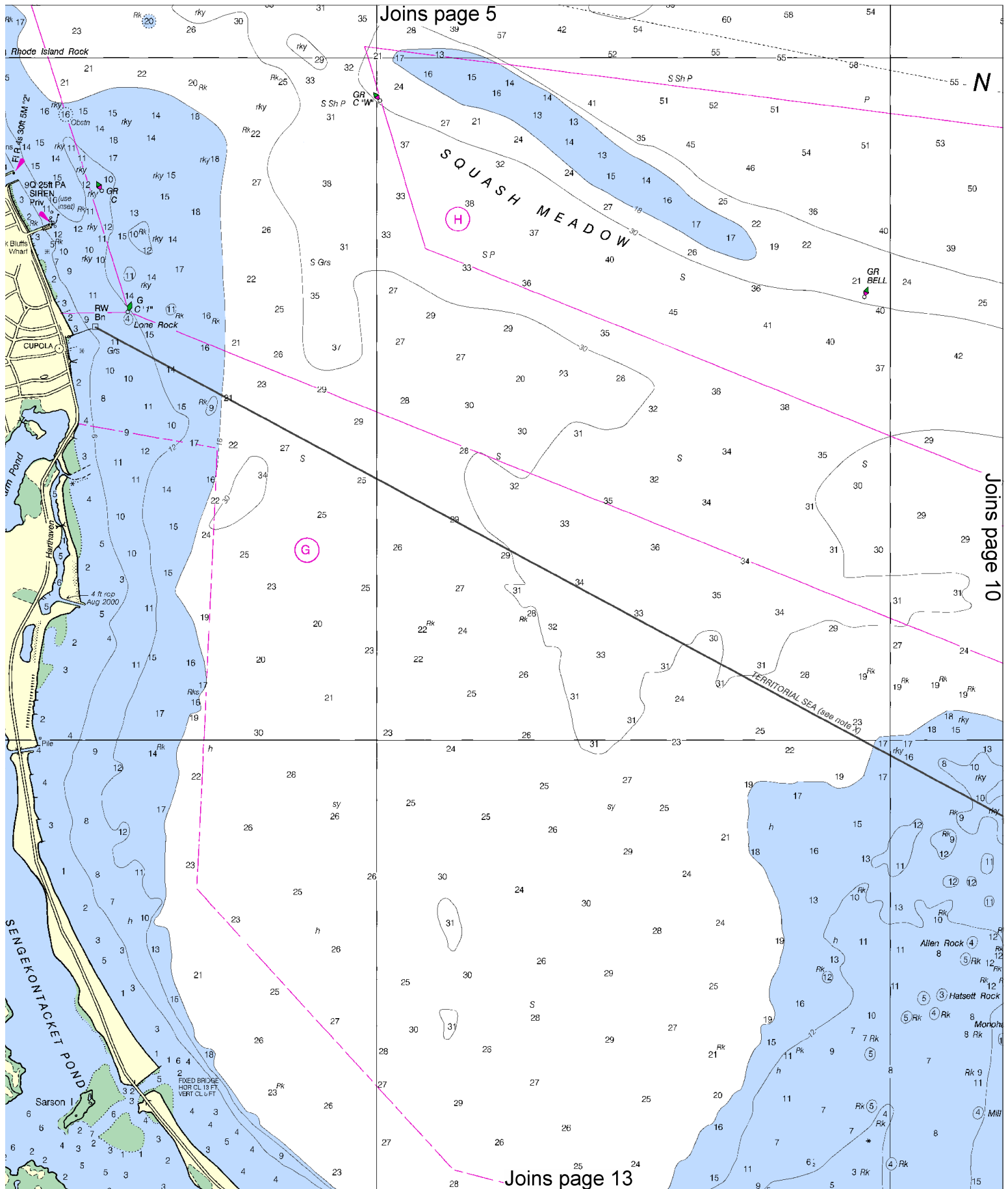
Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

7







Joins page 6

N A N

SQUASH MEADOW

(H)

(G)

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

10

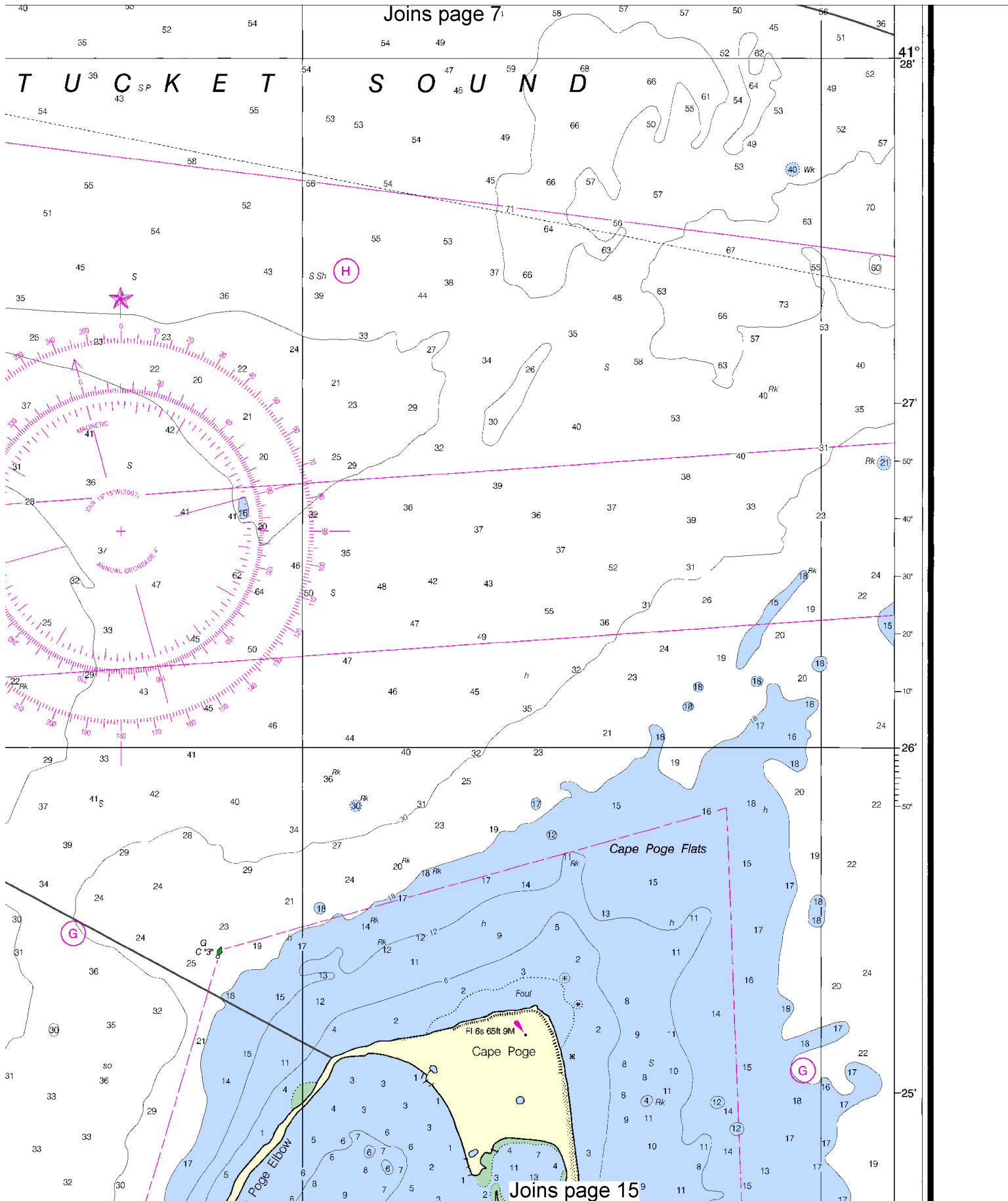


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

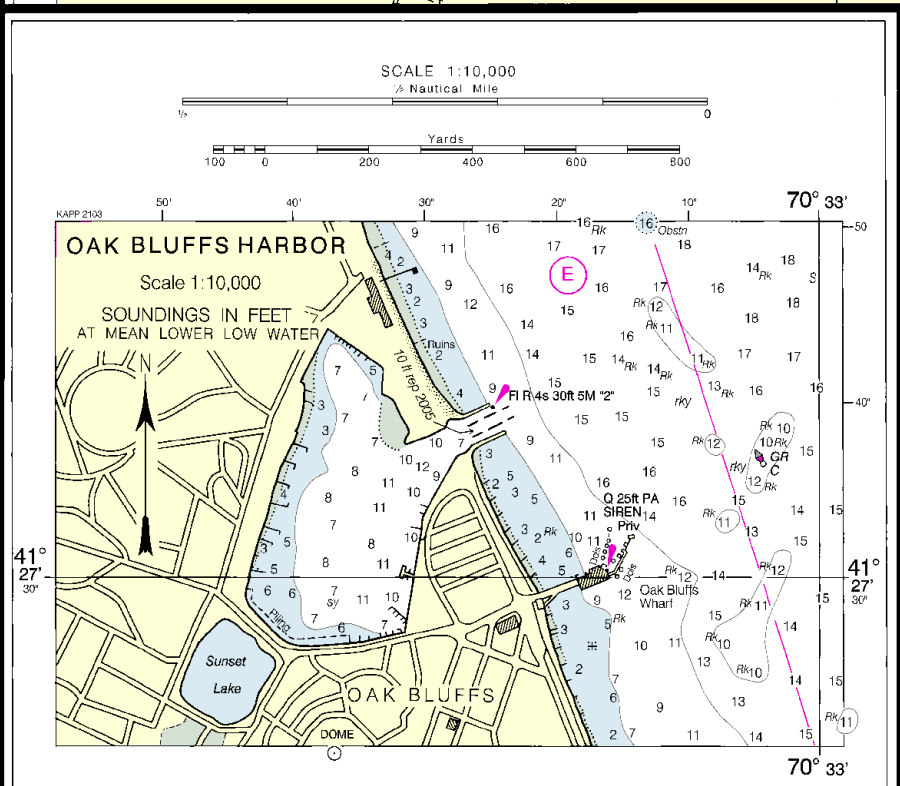
See Note on page 5.







Miscellaneous:  
 AUTH authorized Obtain obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged  
 ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported  
 21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



**CAUTION**  
 SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES  
 Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

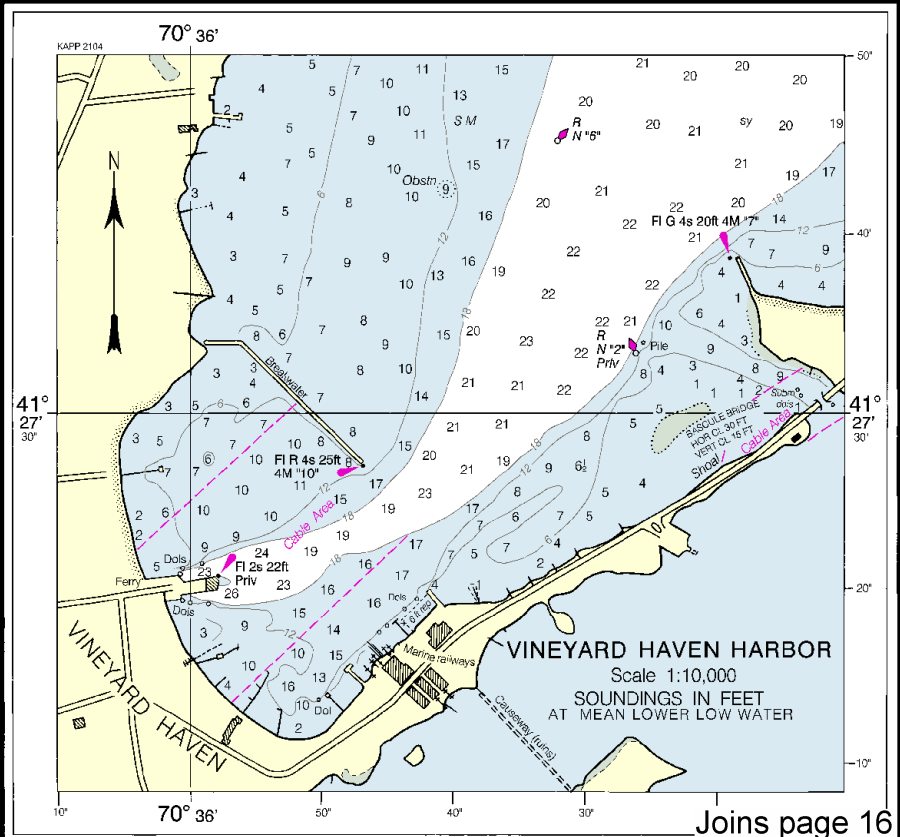
Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**NOTE X**

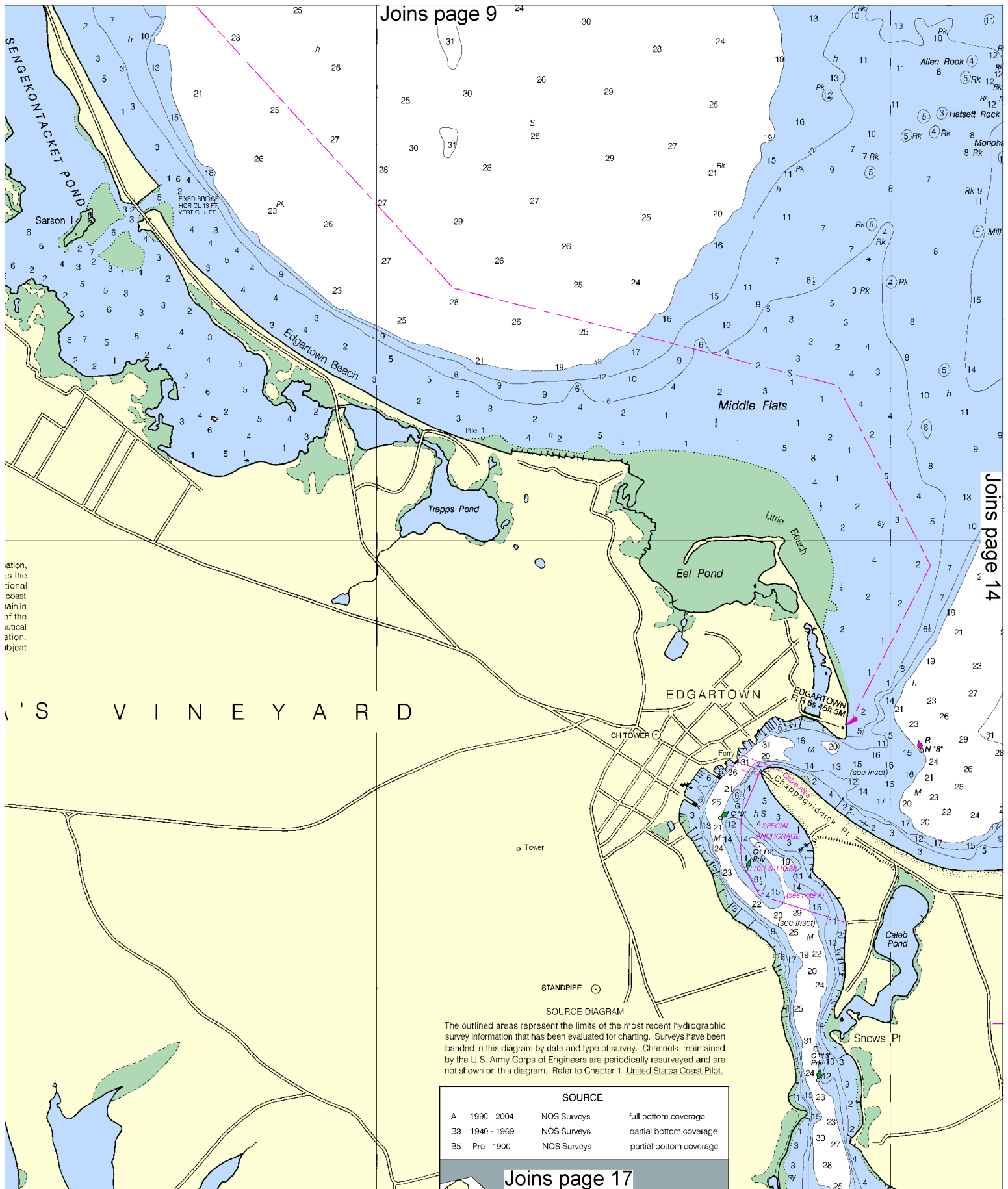
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdiction limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

M A R T H A



Joins page 16





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Joins page 9

Joins page 14

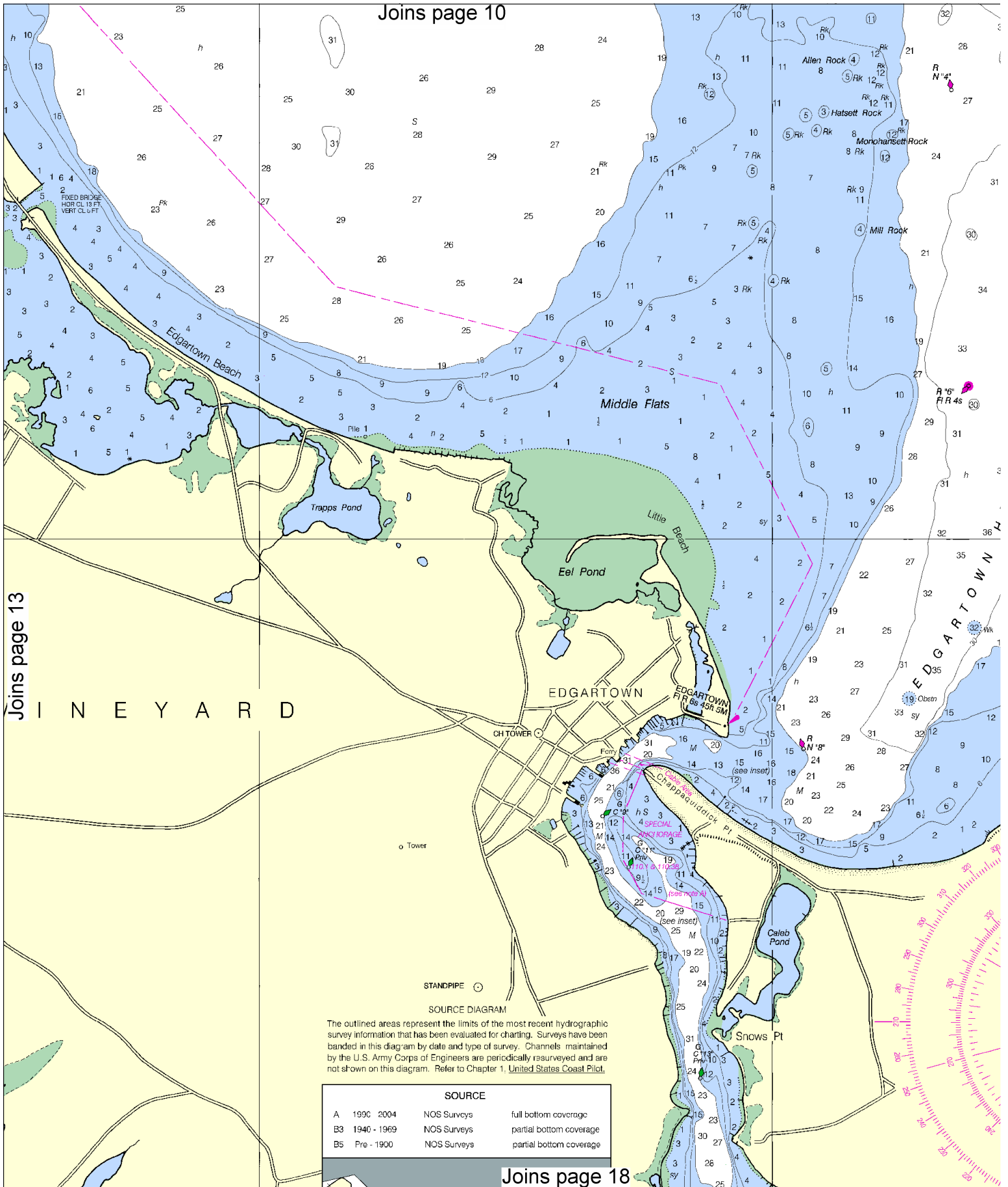
Joins page 17

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990 - 2004	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage





This nautical chart depicts Cape Poge Bay, Maryland, and its surrounding waters. The chart includes the following details:

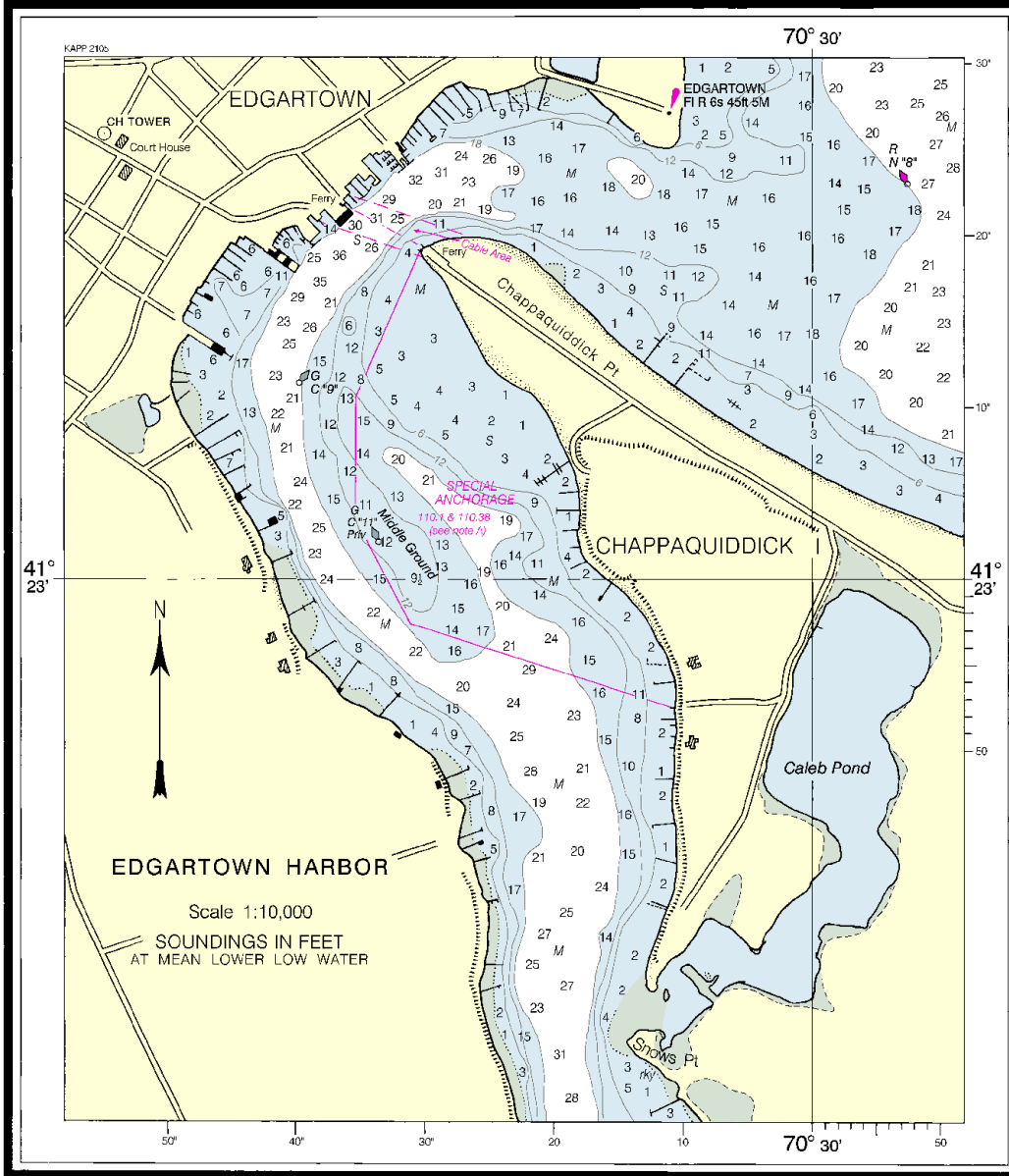
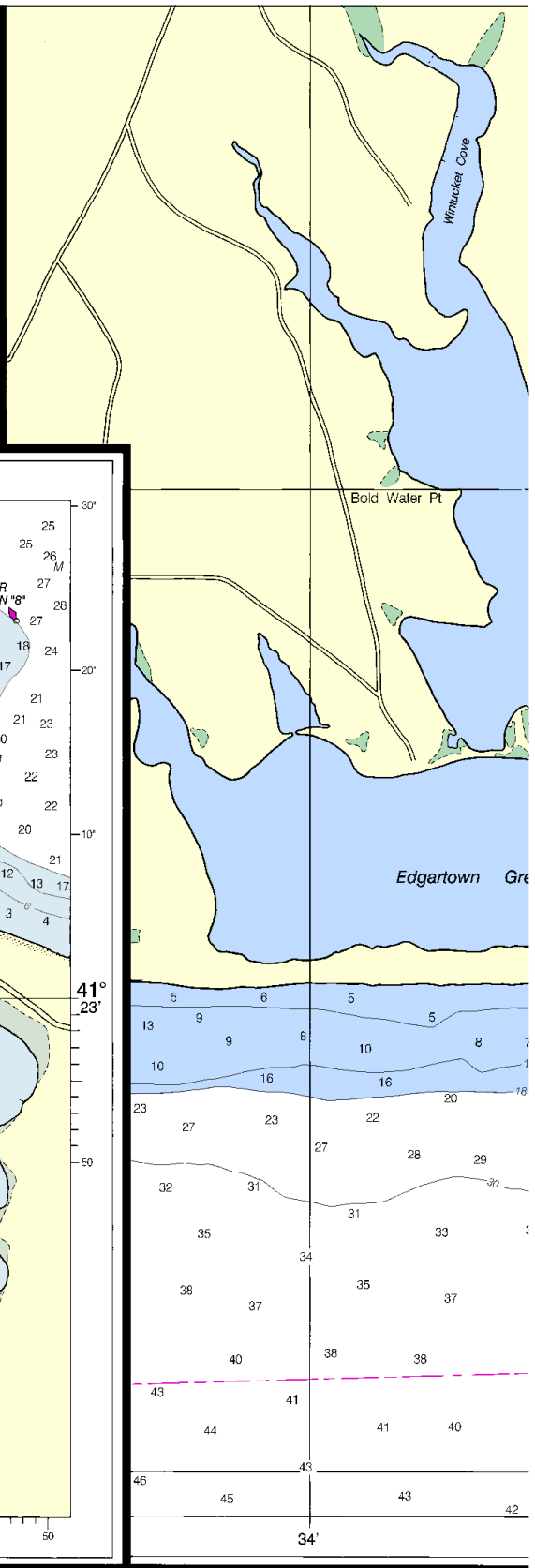
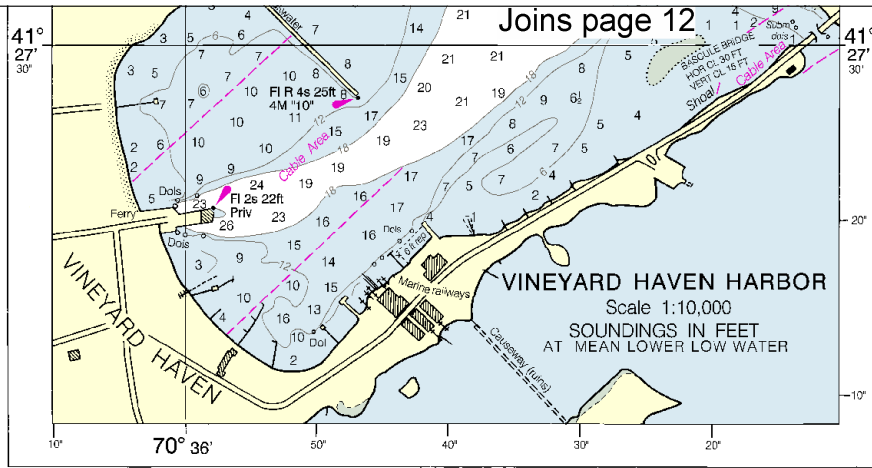
- Geographical Features:** Cape Poge, Cape Poge Elbow, Little Neck, North Neck, Simon Pt., Toms Neck, and Tom Shoal are labeled. The Sturgeon Flats are located to the southwest.
- Depth Soundings:** Numerous numerical soundings in fathoms are scattered throughout the bay and surrounding waters, indicating varying depths.
- Navigational Aids:**
  - A pink star symbol is located near the Sturgeon Flats.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the top left.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the top right.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the bottom right.
- Infrastructure:** A "FIXED BRIDGE" is shown near Toms Neck, with a horizontal clearance of 13 feet and a vertical clearance of 3 feet.
- Chart Elements:**
  - A compass rose in the bottom left corner shows magnetic variation for 1916 (W 16° 2007) and an annual decrease of 1'.
  - A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles (0 to 10).
  - The text "HARBOR" is written vertically along the left edge.
  - The text "CAPE POG" is written vertically in the center of the bay.
  - The text "M Grs" (Mean High Water) is written near the right edge.
  - The text "Foul" is written near the top center.
  - The text "Obsdn rep" (Observation report) is written near the bottom left.
- Page Information:** The chart is part of a larger set, with "Joins page 11" at the top and "Joins page 19" at the bottom. A note on the right edge says "CONTINUED ON CHART 13237".

This nautical chart depicts Cape Poge Bay, Maryland, and its surrounding waters. The chart includes the following details:

- Geographical Features:** Cape Poge, Cape Poge Elbow, Little Neck, North Neck, Simon Pt., Toms Neck, and Tom Shoal are labeled. The Sturgeon Flats are located to the southwest.
- Depth Soundings:** Numerous depth soundings in fathoms are scattered throughout the bay and surrounding waters, ranging from 1 to 30 fathoms.
- Navigational Aids:**
  - A pink star symbol indicates a navigational aid.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located in the upper left.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located in the upper right.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located in the lower right.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located in the lower left.
- Infrastructure:** A "FIXED BRIDGE" is shown crossing the bay, with a horizontal clearance of 13 feet and a vertical clearance of 3 feet.
- Chart Information:**
  - The chart is titled "CAPE POG BAY" in large, bold letters.
  - The scale is "1:15,000 (2007)".
  - The magnetic variation is "ANNUAL DECREASE 1'".
  - The chart is part of a series, with "Joins page 11" at the top and "Joins page 19" at the bottom.
  - The chart is identified as "CHART 13237" and "CONTINUED ON CHART 13237".

This nautical chart depicts Cape Poge Bay, Maryland, and its surrounding waters. The chart includes the following details:

- Geographical Features:** Cape Poge, Cape Poge Elbow, Little Neck, North Neck, Simon Pt., Toms Neck, and Tom Shoal are labeled. The Sturgeon Flats are located to the southwest.
- Depth Soundings:** Numerous depth soundings in fathoms are scattered throughout the bay and surrounding waters, ranging from 1 to 30 fathoms.
- Navigational Aids:**
  - A pink star indicates a light with a range of 10.15 miles (2007).
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the top left.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the top right.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the bottom right.
  - A pink circle with the letter 'G' is located near the bottom center.
- Other Features:**
  - A pink line indicates a magnetic variation of 10.15 miles (2007) and an annual decrease of 1'.
  - A pink line indicates a magnetic variation of 10.15 miles (2007) and an annual decrease of 1'.
  - A pink line indicates a magnetic variation of 10.15 miles (2007) and an annual decrease of 1'.
  - A pink line indicates a magnetic variation of 10.15 miles (2007) and an annual decrease of 1'.



16th Ed., Aug. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 4/07  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 24/07

13238

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

PRINT-ON-DEMAND

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart and critical corrections. Charts are printed when corrections are available 5-8 weeks before their release about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at help@OceanGrafix.com.

16

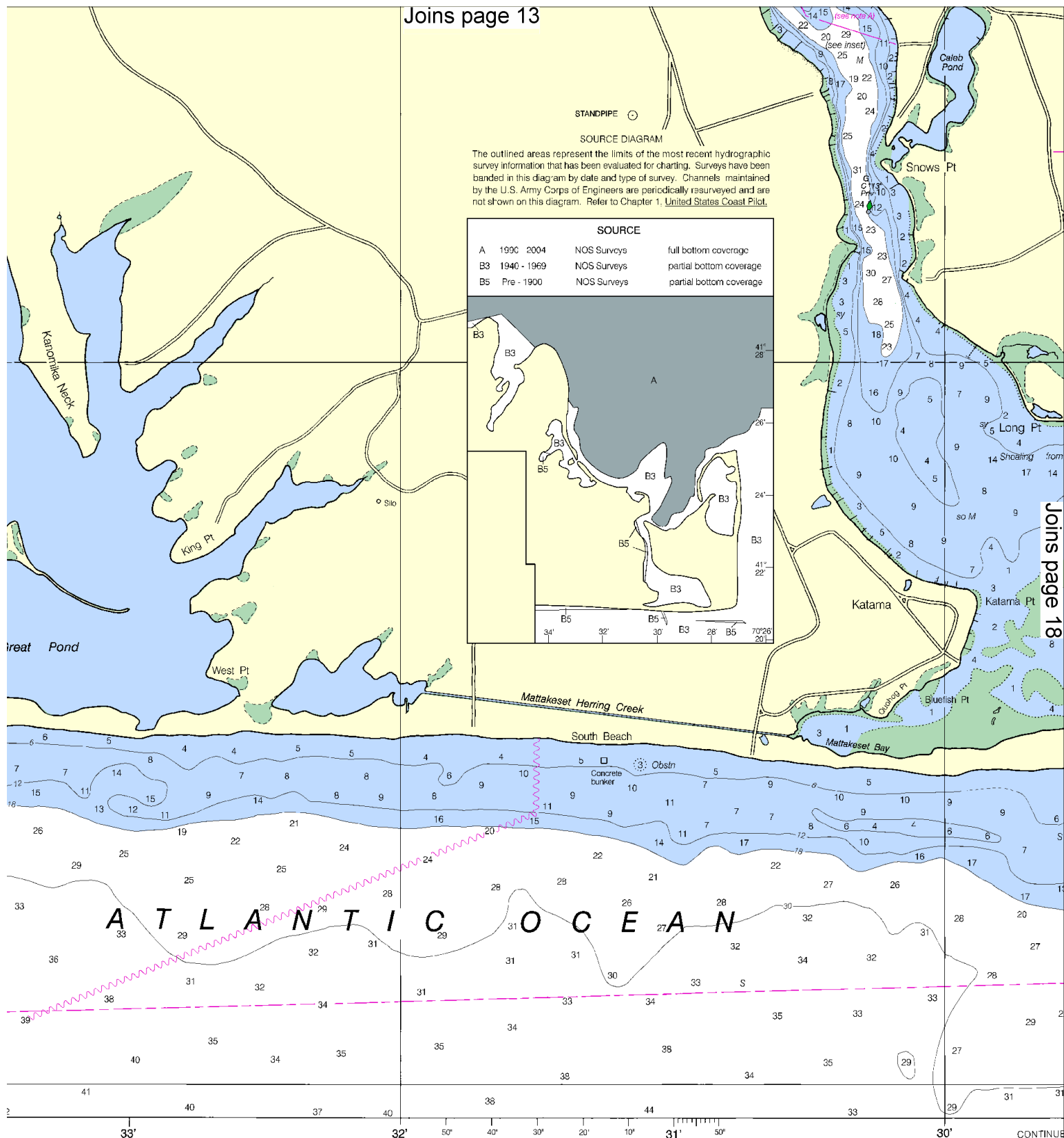


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 18

Print-on-Demand Charts  
 This chart is updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners  
 and is ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New  
 editions are available as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent  
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 or at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

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 COAST SURVEY





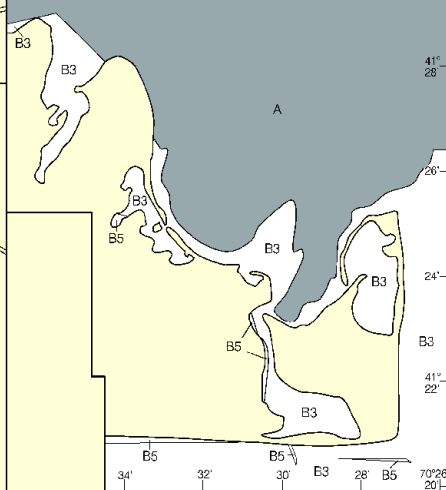
STANDPIPE

SOURCE DIAGRAM

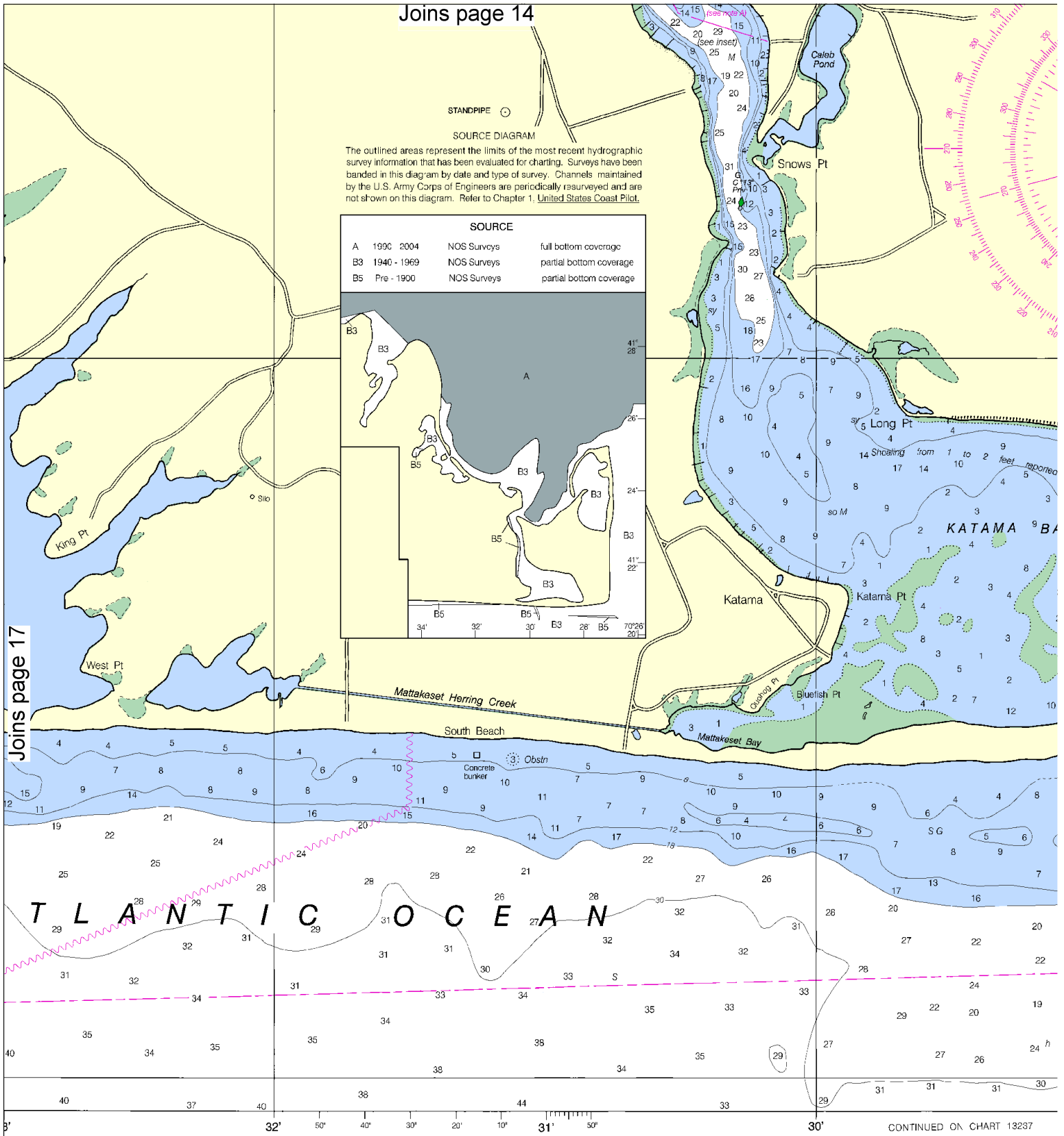
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

A	1990 - 2004	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 17

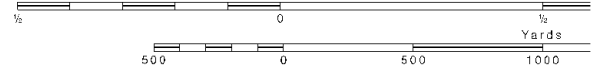


CONTINUED ON CHART 13237

For Notices to Mariners  
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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Mile



18

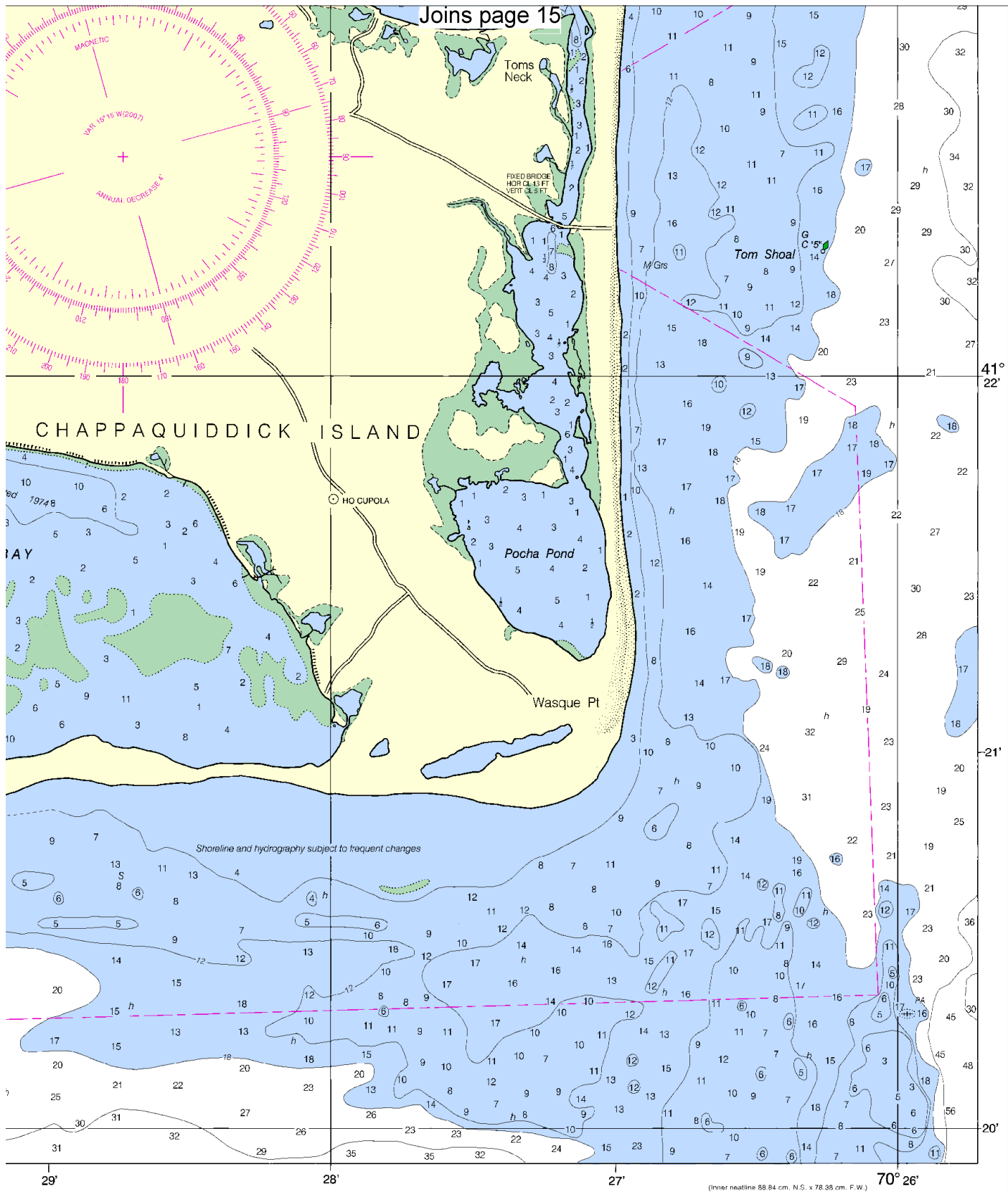


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





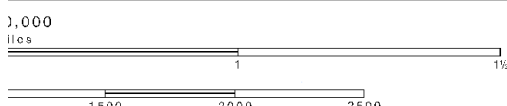
FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1.1
2	12	2.1
3	18	3.3
4	24	4.3
5	30	5.5
6	36	6.6
7	42	7.6
8	48	8.8
9	54	9.9
10	60	11.0
11	66	12.1
12	72	13.1
13	78	14.3
14	84	15.3
15	90	16.5
16	96	17.6
17	102	18.7



ED NO. 16



NSN 7642014010450  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 13X-HA13238



Martha's Vineyard-Eastern Part  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

13238

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Woods Hole** – 800-632-8075/508-457-3254

**Coast Guard Brant Point** – 508-888-0335

**Coast Guard Menemsha** – 508-645-2662

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

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**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

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